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throughout the volume, detracts greatly from the value they would otherwise possess. Too much is left to be inferred, and there is always a strong liability of error in the putting together of scattered observations from various localities which the reader is obliged to do for himself in order to obtain an intelligent understanding of the questions treated.

It is proposed in the next volume of the Final Report (Vol. V), nearly half of which is already in type, to take up the systematic geology of the state, and many of the details, upon which are based the extensive changes of classification and the new conclusions regarding the problems of archean geology, are reserved for publication in this volume. It seems better, therefore, to reserve any extended criticism of the proposed changes until the full facts upon which they are based are published. M. L. FULLER.

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*The Ore Deposits of the United States and Canada.* By JAMES F. KEMP, New York, 1900, 3d edition, rewritten and enlarged. xxiv + 481 pp. 163 illustrations.

It is with pleasure that geologists will welcome the new edition of Professor Kemp's work on ore deposits. It is to be noticed that the revision has been so complete and the additions so numerous as to bring the matter up to the date of publication and make it one of the most valuable works of its kind in this country.

Professor Kemp has undertaken a difficult task in endeavoring to embody in a single volume a serviceable text-book and a work of reference. That he has succeeded is shown in the first instance by its increased use in the colleges and in the second by a perusal of its pages.

The general plan of the work remains about the same as in the former editions. The matter is divided into two parts, the first o which treats of the general features of ore deposits, the underlying geological principles, the minerals important as ores, the gangue minerals, and their sources, the structural features of veins, the filling of veins, and the classification of ore deposits. This part of the work would have additional value, especially to the prospector and engineer, if it were illustrated a little more fully by diagrams. It is true the number of illustrations has been increased from 94 to 163, but there is

still room for more in the first part even though it should be at the expense of some of the excellent half-tones in the second part.

Part II treats of the ore deposits in detail, taking up the metals one by one, beginning with the more common useful metals, as iron, copper, lead and zinc, followed by the precious metals, silver and gold, and closing with the lesser metals. The most important of these, iron and gold, are treated more fully than the others and it is here we find the greatest changes in the new edition. This portion consists largely of a well arranged and classified review of the best literature on each locality, all the more valuable to the investigator because specific references to the original sources of information are given, thus making it a handbook and manual of reference. Field studies and personal observations in many of the leading mining centers have enabled the author not only to present the most salient features, but to supplement this from his own notes.

The features of the new edition that show the most marked changes are as follows: (1) The Lake Superior iron district is completely revised to accord with the enormous developments which have taken place; (2) the part on limonite ores has been expanded; (3) the Butte district has a new description and maps based on the excellent folio of the United States Geological Survey; (4) the same is true of the Cripple Creek and other districts in Colorado; (5) the part on the gold deposits of the southeastern states has been rewritten and enlarged; (6) a description of the Canadian mining districts, which did not appear in former editions, has been added.

T. C. H.

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*The Fauna of the Chonopectus Sandstone at Burlington, Iowa.* By STUART WELLER. Trans. St. Louis Acad. Science, Vol. X, No. 3, pp. 57–129. Plates I–IX. Feb. 1900.

In his series of Kinderhook faunal studies, of which the present paper is the second,[1] Mr. Weller is doing a much-needed work of revision. The rocks now classed as Kinderhook mark the border line between the Devonian and the Carboniferous over an important portion of the Mississippi valley. They were, by the earlier workers, referred at times to both periods, and there was much dispute as to their proper classification and correlation. Finally Meek and Worthen

[1] For first see Trans. St. Louis Acad. Sci., IX, No. 2., pp. 9–51.